# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1807. [No. 2049.


*Sales at Vendue.*

## Oneyery Tuesday and Friday,

*WILL BE SOLD*

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

*A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

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JOSEPH RIDDLE,

*Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,*

FALL GOODS.

October 24. d

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WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

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*Wanted to Purchase,*

A *NEGRO MAN* from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given.

*Apply to*

John Gadsby.

November 19. d

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TO RENT,

*And possession given on the 14th of Novemb next,*

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

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JAMES SANDERSON,

*Offers for sale very low,*

85 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

*And as usual*

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

October 12. d

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BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
8 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
2 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
do. alum
0 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
TEAS.
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
25 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Aug. 31 d

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*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, will meet at *Gadsby's* tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of the present month, to receive proposals for making from two to three miles of the Little River Turnpike road, which is to be made fifty-six feet wide, in a convex form twenty feet in width, the whole distance to be paved with stone broken so as to pass the largest pieces through a ring of not more than two and a half inches in diameter, at least nine inches in depth on the dry and solid parts of the road, and at least twelve inches on the moist parts of the road and on low ground, with sufficient funnels made of stone and ditches to carry the water speedily from the road.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer.*

December 21. 3tawt29th

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Freight Wanted

For the Schooner

SWAN,

Benjamin Spooner, Master; to the West-Indies; burthen 650 barrels. Apply to

E. JANNEY.

11th mo. 30th. d

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Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two *NEGRO MEN*, accustomed o plantation work, one other as a striker to a smith one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 24. d

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*TEN PIPES*

Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

*For Sale by*

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

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Public Sale.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, on a long credit,

That three story Brick House

situated on the south side of Prince-street, in the occupation of Mrs. Nickol's, between Fairfax and Water-streets. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 10. dts

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Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of *Thomas Ludwell Lee*, Esq. of Coton, (if not previously disposed of at private sale, of which due notice will be given—

*All the residue of*

His Berry-Hill Estate,

Situate in the county of Stafford, containing three hundred acres or thereabouts. A considerable part of this land is excellent meadow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and the remainder is represented to be good farming land, and well timbered.

The terms are—One third ready money, the balance in equal payments in twelve and eighteen months.—A title will be made when all the payments are completed.

GEORGE CARTER,

For FANNY LEE, Executrix of Thomas Ludwell Lee.

December 15. dts

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*Ten Thousand Dollars-worth*

*OF GOODS FOR SALE,*

*Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT, deceased:*

About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the ballance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

☞ *ALL PERSONS* indebted to the firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are heredy notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by JOHN M. MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.

John Linton,

*Attorney in fact for JOHN M. MUSCHETT.*

Dumfries, Dec. 9, [11] dts.

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WANTED,

A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to take freight to *Boston*.

APPLY TO

*Lawrason and Fowle.*

December 14. d

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FOR SALE,

A NEGRO LAD, about eighteen years of age, a complete house servant.

*Apply to the Printer,*

December 8. d

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Ten Dollars *Reward.*

LAST Thursday was stolen or taken out of the British minister's entry a new drab colored Surtout, with buttons of the same cloth, and silk lining in the sleeves. Any body that brings the said surtout to the British minister's house, will receive the above mentioned reward.

Washington City. December 11. d2w

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John G. Ladd,

*Has for sale, per quantity, at his warehouse on Prince-street wharf,*

Russia duck and sheeting, ravens duck and diaper, a variety of India muslins, nankeens, &c. a few boxes coarse Irish linens, a variety of fresh teas of excellent quality, sugar & molasses, West-India and New-England rum, Holland gin and French brandy of fine quality, a few quarter casks old Sherry, Malaga, and Port wines, linseed, spermacaeti & tanners' oil, mould, tallow and spermacaeti candles, 40 boxes hard soap, 50 barrels beef and pork, 200 barrels herrings, a few barrels pickled salmon and boxes tongues, raisins in kegs, 20 bags black pepper, writing & wrapping paper, 4 boxes cotton cards, a quantity of soal leather and shoes, 250 dry hides, 1000 weight flax, and twelve tons first quality Russia hemp, &c. &c.

December 15. d

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Joseph H. Mandeville,

KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,

*Has for Sale,*

Muscovado SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hhds.
TEAS
Imperial
Old Hyson
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin and
Souchong
WINES
Port
Madeira
Claret
Sherry
Lisbon and
Malaga
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy
RUM
Jamaica
Antigua
Windward Island and
New-England
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap, Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.

*ALSO,*

A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

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JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

*CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;*

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes
TEAS,
Imperial,
Young Hyson, &
Hyson-skin,
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 bls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb. Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
30 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 26 d

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*FOR SALE,*

A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to

*Mr. James Patton.*

December 22. d

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Notice is hereby given,

*To the Stockholders of the bank of Alexandria.*

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town on the third Monday in Jan. next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

*By order of the President and Directors,*

Gurdin Chapin, *Cash'r.*

Dec. 16. cote.

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C. Thompson,

*PORTRAIT PAINTER,*

Informs the RESPECTABLE INHABITANTS of Alexandria and its Vicinity,

THAT he has commenced business in the house adjoining Mr. *Guy Atkinson's*, Fairfax-street, where some SPECIMENS may be seen.

December 18. co4t

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LANDING

*From the schooner Freigher, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by*

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber,
100 bbls New England rum,
50 boxes mould candles,
100 sides soal leather,
50 quintals cod fish,
20 casks cheese,
20 boxes chocolate,

*IN STORE,*

5 tons St. Petersbug clean hemp,
3 bales plains,
2 do Kendal cottons,
100 doz. English sewing twine,
1500 sides red soal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,
6 hhds. New England rum,
200 boxes brown soap,
50 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havanna Sugar,
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,
Half barrel and keds beef,
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

November 21.

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ISAAC M'PHERSON

*HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,*

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Of the Manufactory of the Old Three Kings, that are warranted good, are purchased with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of good qualjty and a sufficient number of hands to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a short notice, No. 20, Fayette-street, Baltimore.

11th mo. 23. 2aw18t

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Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayrette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. 2awtf

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The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he continues to carry on as usual, at his house on Royal-street near the market the business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cutler, Bellhanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun & Pistol Barrel, Browning, Blueing & Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to. All kinds of house work in the Smith line done in the neatest manner at the shortest notice, by

Caleb Hefley.

Nov. 28. S3m

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ALMANACS for 1808,

*Just published and for sale, by*

Cotton and Stewart.

# CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *November* 7.

DEBATE

TUESDAY, December 8.

DEBATE

*On the bill from the Senate for making appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats, for the protection of our ports and harbors.*

[CONTINUED.]

Mr *Blount* said that the gentleman from New York had worked himself into a considerable ferment on this occasion. If he had attended to what had been said just now, he would have understood that the president of the United States had determined to place no obstruction whatever in their waters except the assent of the legislature of N. York should be previously given. It was thought proper that an appropriation should be made to meet this purpose if that assent should be given.—The gentleman certainly knew that an opinion was prevalent in New York, that by placing obstructions which would not tend to destroy the navigation of the river, a better protection would be afforded than by any fortifications whatever; and that millions, tens of millions he might say, would not be sufficient for compleating fortifications on land which would afford as effectual protection as that mode. He could assure that gentleman that he had now before him three different estimates of the expence of placing these obstructions in three different places in that river; as well as soundings which had been taken for that purpose by captain Chauncey of the U. S navy. The gentleman might also rest assured, that if the legislature of New York should choose to authorise this measure it would not totally block up the channel as he had supposed.

Mr. *Quincy* said he would only ask the gentleman from North Carolina as to his precise meaning in inserting the words "works." This word was perhaps in common life confined to constructions other than fortifications: he believed however it might include fortifications also.—When he asked the question as to the species of *works* contemplated to be erected, he had no conception that it was possible under an expression of this kind, to comprehend the sinking of blocks to choak up the harbor of New York, for he had tho't the erection of works was putting up whilst sinking blocks was putting *down*. He had, however, a different object in rising. He had understood it to be the intention of this bill not only to authorise the repair of old fortifications, but the erection of new ones; and the bill as it stood antecedent to the gentleman's amendment, might have been competent to that end. Now, as the gentlemad had amended it, it would imply works different from fortifications, as he he understood. If indeed it were the real object of the gentleman to repair old fortifications only, and not to erect new ones, the bill would now answer his purpose fully. If it were otherwise, he conceived the language was not correct.

Mr. *Blount* said he felt very little solicitude as to the fate of his motion. His intention was to give a greater latitude to the discretion of the president. He would not however undertake to dispute with the gentleman from Massachusetts on the precise meaning of words; for he had not spent his early life within the walls of a college as that gentleman had, but in the field, fighting for the liberties of his country. Under the belief that the word *works* did include fortifications, he had make his motion for amendment. It was the intention of the committee both to erect new works and to repair old ones. If the gentlemen from New York and Massachusetts were determined to restrain the president from giving that protection to the port of New York which the people of that state should think proper, he was content. He did not wish to waste the time of the house unnecessarily, especially on a subject which required so much expedition.

Mr. *Cook* said he lived in a port in which there was sufficient depth of water for any British man of war, and he thought he should feel as indignant at any proposition for destroying the harbor as the gentleman from New York. He hoped the feelings of other gentlemen in the house would be in unison with his. If they were arrived at such a point of degradation that in case of attack they must retreat to or beyond the mountains, and if instead of defending they must abandon the coast to its fate, they had better adopt this measure, and block up their ports altogether. After such a proposition as this, he should not be surprised at any one which could be made; it appeared to him that the spirit of our forefathers was departing the country. He was alarmed when he heard any such a proposition as this, and he hoped there would be sufficient magnanimity in the house to give the amendment a decided negative.

Mr. *Chandler* said this proposition had its origin in a memorial from the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of N. York; and that these works were not contemplated to be erected, except with the consent of the legislature of the state.

Mr. *Blount* said the gentleman from Massachusetts had pretended to understand the proposition to have for its object the stopping up the harbor of New York; he said *pretended*, because it would be put a poor compliment to the gentleman's understanding to suppose that he really thought such a proposition would ever be made on this floor. The water at the mouth of the river Hudson was 90 feet in depth; it was contemplated to sink piers in the river, and to extend immense chains from pier to pier, which were to be connected by locks, so that they could be at times unlocked. This could not be a new project to the gentleman who appeared so much alarmed at it. He had a plan now before him, which he did not obtain from the president of the U. S. in which a course was delineated for a chain of blocks, and which would not obstruct the tide so as to produce shoals in the North river. There seemed to be many different opinions on the subject among the citizens of New York; in consequence of which the president had determined not to attempt any measure of this kind without the consent of the legislature of New York, who it was expected would discuss the subject at an early day.

[*Debate to be continued*]

## *Late Foreign Intelligence.*

LONDON, *Nov.* 7.

It is certain that intelligence of the death of the king of Spain, and the assassination, or according to some accounts, the imprisonment of the prince of Asturias, had been received at Lisbon previous to the departure of the vessel which brought the mail. The fact, as we stated yesterday, is announced in several letters. They mention the report, without, however, communicating any circumstances which can enable us to fix the degree of credit to which it may be entitled.

There was a report yesterday that the French and Spaniards were meditating an attack upon Gibraltar. The Hindostan, which is arrived at Portsmouth, has bro't letters, from one of which we make the following extract:

"*Gibraltar, September* 8.

"Since closing this, an order from the court of Madrid has been put in force—to close all communication between the Spanish territory and this garrison. It was to day confidently reported that 25 000 French troops were expected at Algesiras shortly and that the provisions necessary were already received. I cannot vouch for the truth of it; however, something must be in agitation. My next may probably throw a farther light on the business."

*November* 11.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT 1 O'CKOCK.

3 per cent. reduced 62 1/8 1/2.
3 per cent. con. 62 1/8 1/4.
Omnium 1/2 3/4 pm.
Consols for acc. 63 3/8.

A report has been circulated with much confidence of lord Collingwood's having gained a victory over the combined fleet off Cadiz This, after prevailing for some time, was varied into an accidental engagement between admiral Purvis and the French and Spanish fleets, proceeding to the siege of Gibraltar. The intelligence was stated to rest on the authority of a gentleman who came passenger in the Cornwallis packet.

Yesterday the above rumor had almost died away; but this morning it has received some corroboration, by the accounts from Oporto. These state that lord Stuart, of his majesty's ship Lavinia, now waiting at Oporto to convoy the vessels there to England, had received a dispatch from the British minister at Lisbon, containing the welcome intelligence that a French squadron had been defeated in the Mediterranean. If the victory is attributed to lord Collingwood, a material objection occurs, from the circumstance of his lordship's having been at Malta on the 4th of October, which objection receives additional strength from the silence of the recent accounts from Gibraltar. But this difficulty will be obviated if admiral Purvis is supposed to have atchieved the wished for conquest.

We can only express our hopes, that the report may turn out correct, without hazarding an opinion. [*Statesman.*]

All friendly communication between Portugal and Britain has now finally terminated. His majesty's brig Raleigh, of 18 guns, arrived at Plymouth from Oporto, has brought with her a copy of a proclamation issued by the Portuguese government, for shutting the ports of that country against our trade. The convoy under the Lively frigate, which sailed from the Tagus on the 18 h ult. has on board most of the British merchants and their families. And at Oporto the whole of the British property had been embarked the greater part in Portuguese bottoms—These vessels were expected to sail the 2d inst under convoy of his majesty's ship Lavinia.

That Portugal has concluded an amicable arrangement with France, at the expence of entering entirely into the views and wishes of Bonaparte against this country is evident. When the Towosend packet left Lisbon, thirteen thousand Portuguese troops were expected in the capital, intended, as was generally supposed to carry into effect the order for the embarkation of British merchants. And from communications that had taken place between the prince regent and lord Strangford, it had been judged expedient to station the Raven brig off the bar to prevent any of our vessels from entering the Tagus. In addition to this, we have heard that accounts were yesterday received at the admiralty, stating that batteries were erecting by the Portuguese for the avowed purpose of excluding the English. Lord Strangford & Mr Gambier still remained at Lisbon, when the Townshend sailed; it was supposed they would come home in the Raven as soon as Portugal was entirely cleared of British property and persons.

The homeward bound fleet from Oporto under the convoy of the Boadicea, amounting to 32 sail, part of which were from Newfoundland passed up the channel on Sunday last.

*November* 12.

Again are the treasury journalists exulting over a further proof, about to be afforded, of ministerial vigor and decision. The proclamation, said to be in readiness for his majesty's signature, declaring France, and the kingdoms under her controul, in a state of siege, and prohibiting all intercourse with her or them, except directly from a British port, has already received the sanction of their applause. But as the grounds of their panegyric are pretty well known, we should not have troubled ourselves to scrutinize its justice, were we not aware that many have incautiously indulged in similar approbation without similar apology. It is, indeed, surprising that the individuals on whom the intended measure of ministers must bear with insupportable pressure, express the utmost satisfaction at its contemplation. The mercantile interest, as they are called, hail its prospect with joy as the Trojans danced round the horse that contained their destruction.

That the proclamation in question will occasion a temporary suspension of our commerce, is allowed by all: whether it is finally calculated to ruin our trade, cannot be known till experience shews whether the decree of Bonaparte are able to controul the confirmed inclinations of his subjects. But will the present circumstances of Britain admit of her waiting the issue of this after event? Notwithstanding the flattering pictures some have lately drawn of her riches and her resources, we believe general opinion coincides with our own when we express a conviction that she is at present living from hand to mouth.——That her revenue is, to say the most, only equal to her expenditure. And that any further diminution of her profits must occasion instant bankroptcy. These prosperous days are past when, to adopt a common saying, we could lay up for a rainy day. We have no bank in reserve on which to subsist. Therefore if commerce is to be regarded as one of the chief sources of our gain, stop that source but for ever so short a time, and we starve in consequence.

Many persons however boldly assert, that this country is at not all dependent on commerce. That manufactures are no source of national wealth. And that the annihilation of our foreign trade would not necessarily diminish our strength. On the accuracy of these maxims doth the propriety of the vigorous measures attributed to ministers solely depend. If commerce is of no value, they have a right to disregard it in their efforts to distress a rancorous enemy. But if it constitutes a principal mean of our support, they ought not for the sake of hurting others endanger the existence of the country,

In expressing a decided conviction that the ruin of the British commerce will be the ruin of the British nation, we must guard against being understood to advocate that marked and exclusive attention to the wishes of the exchange, which has so often degraded the measures of our government. Trade will ever wait on sound policy, but if politics are regulated according to the principles of mercantile speculation, their result will be as unprofitable as their appearance will be undignified. Commerce it has been said is a good servant but a bad master. This is exactly the light in which it should be viewed. As a servant it should not usurp the authority of a master, but as a servant it should be considered as essential to the existence of that authority.

COPENHAGEN, *October* 21.

The capitulation of Copenhagen has not been ratified by the prince royal, who has, on the contrary, directed new measures of severity against the English; he has recalled his minister from London, formally declared war against England, and made a common cause with France.

Why than have the English evacuated Zealand? It is because we should have reached them in the month of November. Because the frost would have chased away their squadron, and 20 000 Danish, and 30,000 French would have entered Zealand. Since, however, the English knew, that in November their maritime superiority would become useless, why did they undertake this expedition, and thus expose themselves to a shameful flight from Zealand, menaced by the combined arms of France and Denmark, to the loss forever of the friendship and alliance of the latter power, and the refuge of her ports, and to the shutting themselves out of the Sound and the mouth of the Baltic, for twelve or fifteen bits of wood, which can be of no use to them? The answer is this—the spirit of ignorance, want of foresight, and blind hatred, directs the councils of the oligarchs of London.

Mr. Canning threatened at London the Danish charge d'affairs with the non evacuation of Copenhagen, because the prince royal would not ratify the Convention, and would declare war against England.

It is stated the charge d'affairs answered "You do not wish to evacuate Copenhagen, that is what we desire, before a month is at an end, we shall be enabled to drive you away by force.

The prince royal has already thrown into Zealand 6000 men who on the 17th formed a junction with the garrison of Copenhagen. The long nights rendered the passage easier.

The greatest misunderstanding prevails between the Hanoverians and the English. Two of the English have been hung by the Hanoverian insurgents. It is difficult to conceive an expedition more atrocious, more impolitic, more shameful, or more unfortunate for the power which undertook it. [*Moniteur.*

*October* 24

In pursuance of the crown princes order dated head quarters, Kiel, the 25th of last month, all merchants, tradesmen, warehousemen and brokers, have been directed to make a faithful declaration of all English goods, which they have received since the beginning of the month of May this year, by the way of Tonningen, Husum and Fredericksstad; before the commissioners appointed for that purpose.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the valuable collection of sea-charts, which was found at the Holm, was timely secured, and thus prevented from falling into Popham's hands.

We are assured, by well informed persons, that neither any English nor Hanoverian troops have landed in Schonen; that the Swedish troops which arrived there from Rugen, have been sent home; that the Swedish fleet in Carlscrona is dismissed; and that not the least warlike movement is observed in Schonen.

Yesterday general Peyman, our governor, issued the following order:

"Whereas the term of six weeks agreed upon by the capitulation concluded, has now elapsed, and the province is accordingly again in a state of war with England like all other dominions of his majesty the king; therefore, I herewith declare, that the attachment of all English property which was laid on before the conclusion of said capitulation, but taken off in pursuance of the 9.h article, shall now again be put in force. All English property found in the city and in the whole island of Zealand, is therefore faithfully to be declared at the police office of each place, in the manner prescribed in the proclamation of the 16 h of August of this year."

VIENN

The archduke Charles from his journey to Boh reviewed the different bod A new distribution of the

The Court Gazette co an article from Turkey, effect:

"In consequence of the cluded between Russia a Porte, the navigation of become free; but the adva season will permit only a vessels to profit by this libe

"The Russian officers a sooners of war, have been r slave prison, where they Constantinople. They wi Odessa in Ragusian vessel

"The Turks have nom as the place for carrying on for a definitive treaty of pe obstacles seem to stand in approaching opening of the

"The Janissaries, after tions towards a rebellion September received their been in arrear for a conside

"The 10th of Septemb danne, ambassador from P passed over from Tophan his journey to Tehran, by dad. This minister is Mirza Mahmond, envoy Persia, the French officers East Indies, commercial sionaries."

NORFOLK, Dece

This morning the Fren got under weigh from H and proceeded to sea. Th have not been seen on our days, and it is believed the this station.

BALTIMORE, De

Arrived below ship A from Tonningen, 37 days f

Sailed from the Downs in Triton, Cox, for Baltimore chard, Odiorne, of Newbur giers.

Left at Cowes 13th of Nov ger, Sherburne, of Baltimore land put in leaky; Diana, G casset, bound to New York d Hughes of Philadelphia, from bound to London, detained Portsmouth.

Nov. 23, lat. 42, long. 83, thers, Fish, of Duxbury, fro London.

The brig Neptune, Shepa rived at New-Orleans.

The brig Vigilant, Dixey Plymouth, Eng. for Glouc Marblehead on Friday se'nnig

Left there among other ves trial, the ship Two Friends, C more.

Alexandria Daily

WEDNESDAY, DECE

WASHINGTON,

The house of representativ this morning about half past doors were shut again in a few count of a *confidential message* —they were opened in abou hour.

The house then took up bill. Mr. *Masters* moved th committed to a committee of t purpose of appropriating 1,50 stead of 1,000,000, now app motion was lost—ayes 36, no

Mr. *Pacon* then stated tha *communication* to make to th sequence of which the do *closed.*

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The question was then tak ating one million of dollars, *nem. con.*

The bill was ordered to be this day.

Mr *Crowninshield*, after e cessity of establishing TELE mitted the following resolut made the order of the day fo

*Resolved*, That it is expedi the President of the United S lish Telegraphs along the coa other situations in the Unite may think proper.

VIENNA, *October* 12.

The archduke Charles is on his return from his journey to Bohemia, where he reviewed the different bodies of troops.—A new distribution of them is expected.

*October* 14.

The Court Gazette contains, this day, an article from Turkey, to the following effect:

"In consequence of the armistice concluded between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, the navigation of the Black sea is become free; but the advanced state of the season will permit only a small number of vessels to profit by this liberty.

"The Russian officers and soldiers, prisoners of war, have been released from the slave prison, where they were confined at Constantinople. They will be conveyed to Odessa in Ragusian vessels.

"The Turks have nominated Silistria as the place for carrying on the negociations for a definitive treaty of peace; but many obstacles seem to stand in the way of the approaching opening of the congress.

"The Janissaries, after some fresh motions towards a rebellion, on the 1st of September received their pay, which had been in arrear for a considerable time.

"The 10th of September, general Gardanne, ambassador from France to Persia, passed over from Tophana to Seutari, on his journey to Tehran, by the way of Bagdad. This minister is accompanied by Mirza Mahmond, envoy from the Shah of Persia, the French officers destined for the East Indies, commercial agents and missionaries."

NORFOLK, December 16.

This morning the French ship Patriot, got under weigh from Hampton Roads, and proceeded to sea. The British ships have not been seen on our coast for some days, and it is believed they have quitted this station.

BALTIMORE, *December* 21.

Arrived below ship Amity, Sampson, from Tonningen, 37 days from the Downs.

Sailed from the Downs in co. with the ship Triton, Cox, for Baltimore, and bark Richard, Odiorne, of Newburyport, for Tangiers.

Left at Cowes 13th of November ship Ranger, Sherburne, of Baltimore, bound to Ireland put in leaky; Diana, Garinder of Wiscasset, bound to New York detained; Maria, Hughes of Philadelphia, from Buenos Ayres, bound to London, detained and ordered to Portsmouth.

Nov. 23, lat. 42, long. 83, spoke ship Brothers, Fish, of Duxbury, from City Point, for London.

The brig Neptune, Shepard, hence has arrived at New-Orleans.

The brig Vigilant, Dixey, 27 days from Plymouth, Eng. for Gloucester, put into Marblehead on Friday se'nnight.

Left there among other vessels waiting for trial, the ship Two Friends, George, of Baltimore.


# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23.


WASHINGTON, *December* 22.

The house of representatives was opened this morning about half past 11 o'clock—the doors were shut again in a few minutes, on account of a *confidential message* from the *Senate*—they were opened in about a quarter of an hour.

The house then took up the fortification bill. Mr. *Masters* moved that the bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole for the purpose of appropriating 1,500,000 dollars instead of 1,000,000, now appropriated. This motion was lost—ayes 36, noes 79.

Mr. *Bacon* then stated that he had a *secret communication* to make to the house, in consequence of which the doors were *again closed*.

In a few minutes they were opened, when the above bill was again taken into consideration. Mr. *Cook* spoke at length in favor of large appropriations. Mr. *Sloan* made some remarks in answer to Mr. C. which occasioned much laughter in the House. He remarked, among other things, that he *perfectly agreed* with the gentleman, when he (Mr. C.) declared that he knew nothing about fortifications! and also with his assertion that he had *a right to enjoy his own feelings*; for my own part, (said Mr. *Sloan*) *I* like to feel any thing that is pleasant from the bottom of my heart!

The question was then taken on appropriating one million of dollars, and agreed to *nem. con.*

The bill was ordered to be read a third time this day.

Mr *Crowninshield*, after enforcing the necessity of establishing TELEGRAPHS, submitted the following resolution, which was made the order of the day for to-morrow:

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to authorise the President of the United States, to establish Telegraphs along the coasts and in such other situations in the United States as he may think proper.

A second *confidential message* was received from the *Senate*, and the doors were again closed, and remained so until the House adjourned.

The injunction of secrecy being taken off, and it appears that Congress have been these two or three days occupied in discussing "A Bill laying an EMBARGO on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States." This bill has been PASSED in both houses, and signed by the President.

*From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.*

Congress, this day, passed the following act. Having received the sanction of the president so late as 2, P. M. we can only further add that it passed in consequence of a message from the president; in the Senate, Yeas 22—Nays 6; and in the House of Representatives, Yeas 82—Nays 44.

AN ACT

*Laying an Embargo on all ships & vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States.*

*BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled*, That an embargo be and hereby is laid on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the U. States cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port or place; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels under the immediate direction of the president of the United States: and that the president be authorised to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue and navy and revenue cutters of the U. S. as shall appear best adapted to carrying the same into full effect. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast, or with the goods, wares and merchandize on board of such foreign ship or vessel, when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, no registered, or sea-letter vessel, having on board goods, wares and merchandize, shall be allowed to depart from one port of the U. S. to another within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor of such vessel shall first give bond with one or more sureties to the collector of the district from which she is bound to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the said goods, wares and merchandize shall be relanded in some port of the U. S. dangers of the seas excepted: which bond, and also a certificate from the collector where the same may be relanded, shall by the collectors respectively be transmitted to the secretary of the treasury. All armed vessels possessing public commissions from any foreign power are not to be considered as liable to the embargo laid by this act.

## *Another Outrage!*

Capt Bentham who arrived at N. York on Thursday evening last, in 19 days from St. Bartholemews, informs that an English armed brig just arrived from Guernsey and bound to St. Domingo, coolly and without the slightest provocation *fired* into the American schooner Breeze, of Baltimore, lying at anchor and shot one man. The next day a party of Americans assembled on the shore and "payed the English handsomely for their unprovoked and cruel attack."

## *Virginia Legislature.*

A motion was made that the house should come to the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the general assembly of Virginia, view with great consideration and respect, the wise, firm and energetic measures pursued by the president of the U. States, relative to the unprecedented conduct of Great Britain towards the United States of America, particularly in the insidious, cowardly and unjustifiable attack made by the Leopard ship of war of 50 guns (in a state of profound peace) on the American frigate Chesapeake:

*Resolved, therefore*, That the general assembly of Virginia do solemnly in the name of themselves, and the good people of Virginia (who they represent) declare that they will with all the energies of the commonwealth second and support the American congress now in session in all and every thing they may adopt for a reparation of the injuries that England has so cruelly, and so contrary to the usages of all civilized nations, inflicted on the honor and independence of the flag of the U. States of America.

*Resolved, also*, That the general assembly will from this day forward, appropriate one third of their pay for the purchase or manufactory of arms, as the case may be, for the purpose of arming one or two regiments of militia of this commonwealth.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the said resolutions be laid on the table.

Yesterday, Mr. Gholson introduced a resolution into the house of delegates for a committee to be appointed to bring in "a bill to organize and establish a superior court of law and equity in each county of this commonwealth, and to abolish the present district courts of law and district courts of chancery." After some opposition, leave *was* granted to bring in a bill, and a committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Gholson, Walker, Murdaugh, Preston, Tucker, Malory, Payne (Monon.) and Strother.

*(Richmond Enquirer.)*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

December 5th, 1807.

SIR,

THE want of precision in describing the prohibited articles in the non-importation act, will give rise to much perplexity and numerous suits before the construction of the statute can be definitively settled. Amongst other enquiries or doubts which have arisen on the subject, permit me to mention the following:

1st. Packages, wrappers, or vessels, securing or containing articles not prohibited and imported according to law.

Will the articles be liable to forfeiture because such packages or vessels are amongst the prohibited articles? Hardware is wrapped with *paper*; cloths and other permitted articles are enclosed in linen packages, or secured with *ropes* or *twine*; boxes in which many permitted articles are imported must have *nails*; aqua fortis and various other medicines and liquors must necessarily be imported in *glass* bottles, &c. Supposing the treasury to decide, which, particularly in the last mentioned case, would be a doubtful construction, that the prohibition shall not apply to such packages, wrappers, or vessels as are absolutely necessary to contain or secure articles not prohibited; yet a difficulty would arise; for salt is often imported in linen bags of equal or greater value than the salt itself; and salt may be, and is oftener imported without such bags.

2d. Articles of which leather, silk, hemp, flax, tin, brass, are the materials of chief value.

Difficulties will arise in relation to a variety of articles composed partly of non-prohibited materials; amongst which are mentioced, manufactures of mixed metals; such as pewtertutaria, prince's metal, pinch-beck, bell metal, tinned goods; gilt buttons; a great variety of articles of hard ware; and more particularly articles in which labor and materials are so blended as to render a decision almost impossible. Thus, in patent floor cloths, must the articles be prohibited because the hemp or flax of the canvass is more valuable than the drugs used in the painting? Or, must it be admitted because the painting, including labor, is more valuable than the canvass? Are printed books prohibited as paper, or because the flax of which the paper is made is more valuable than the quantity of ink used in printing? Or, are they admissible because the printing itself is more valuaole than the paper, or at least than the flax?

3d. Woollen cloths.

It is asked, 1st, whether manufactures partly of wool, partly of cotton; or partly of wool and partly of silk and flax, the silk or flax being not however the material of chief value, are prohibited? 2d, whether by the word cloth must be understood only that species of manufactures which in common parlance is so called, excluding casimeres, coatings & other similar manufactures? or, whether it means every thing which is woven, including shalloons, stuffs, carpets, &c.

4th. It is also doubted whether silver watches are prohibited under the denomination of silver wares? whether the glass of a silver watch will forfeit the watch? whether tacks, brads, &c. are prohibited as nails? cotton stockings as clothing ready made? manufactures of paper as paper, &c.

On all these points inquiries have already been made, and many other doubts may arise not yet foreseen. There are also some other parts of the act not connected with the description of the articles which require explanation—such as the mode of ascertaining the value of woollen cloth, when a suspicion arises that it is under rated, and a precise designation of the day when importation shall be considered, under the act to have taken place, viz: whether the day of report and entry, as has heretofore been practised, or the day of arrival into the U. S. as will probably be claimed by the importers.

Upon the whole, it is desirable that this act may not be carried into effect previous to revision; for although no statute of this kind can, particularly at first, be altogether free from imperfections, yet the most obvious may easily be removed.

This communication would have been sooner made, had it not been expected that the amendatory bill which was last year before congress would be taken up; or that the change of circumstances which had taken place since the act was first passed, would before this time, have brought matters to such a crisis as to supercede, in any event, the necessity of the act itself.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. Thomas Newton chairman of the committee of commerce & manufactures.

## SHIP NEWS.

*Port of Alexandria.*

ARRIVED,

Brig George Washington, Sheldon—Providence—sundries—to the master.

CLEARED.

Ship United States, Stephens, Jamaica—by James Patton, & Co.

Brig Ann, Lane, Newbury port—by Tennent and Ober.

Sch'r Swan, Spencer, Jamaica—by Stewart and Beall.


☞ *Broker's* Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make *advances on deposits*—or to procure *cash for good paper*.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, *Broker.*

Dec 23 d

Public Sale.

*BY Virtue of a deed of trust, from George Parker, to the Subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of Money therein mentioned to William Fitzhugh esq.*

Will be sold at Public Sale on the premises for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:

A handsome, two story Frame House and the Lot whereon it stands, situated in a very desirable part of the Town on the north side of King-Street opposite to Mr Wm, Rhodes,

Amos Alexander.

Dec. 9th. dts.

Public Sale.

*By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Fairfax, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 15th day of January next, on the premises—*

Two tracts of Land, with the appurtenances, containing together about sixteen hundred and seventy acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum of about two hundred pounds;—which said tracts are situated in the county of Fairfax, and are parts of what is commonly called the *Ravensworth Tract of Land*.—One of these tracts is in the possession of Augustine J. Smith, Esq. and is the tract on which he at present resides—the other is in the possession of Doctor Henry Rose.

The lands will be sold in lots which will be designated on the day of sale, and the sum to be then raised will also be precisely stated. The meeting of the Commissioners will be at the upper Turnpike Gate upon the turnpike road, about 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Wm. Payne,
Wm. Dencale,
Geo. Summers,
Thomson Mason,
Rich'd. M. Scott.

Dec. 8. ts

☞ THE Court having been satisfied that the decree under which the above Sale was advertised was erroneous, and that not more than £26, 3s. 9d. with interest from the first day of August last, was due to B. TRAILE FITZHUGH, have awarded an injunction prohibiting him from proceeding for more than that sum, that balance is now paid, and was repeatedly tendered before the awarding of this injunction.

Henry Rose.

Dec. 28.

☞ The PRIVATES of the *Volunteer Rifle Company*, of Alexandria, are requested to meet at HUCORN'S tavern, on *Thursday Evening* next, at six o'clock: on business of importance.—Punctual attendance is requested.

*December* 22. 3t

*FOR SALE OR RENT,*

WATER STREET ACADEMY.

A two-story BRICK HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and lately occupied by the Rev. *J. Foster*—Terms of sale or rent will be very moderate.

L. LEWIS.

September 30. law

## Joseph Mandeville,

*Corner of* KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
} WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cognlac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
} TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces and cord; leading lines; demijohns; gun cases; patent shot, brandywine gunpowder, Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

## JAMES BACON,

*At his* GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

*He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
} *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
} *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

**Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.**

## JUST RECEIVED,

*For sale by JAMES KENNEDY, senior, in King-street,*

GENTLEMEN and Ladies Pocket Almanack for 1808—also a complete assortment of Stationary Articles of the very best kinds, consisting of Gentlemen and Ladies Morocco Pocket Books and Ladies Thread Cases—Foolscap, Quarto and Folio Letter Paper—some very elegant and fashionable Penknives—Reeves's Patent Water Colors and Crayons in boxes—Camels' Hair and Black Lead Pencils—a great variety of Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder and Indian Ink—Clout's durable ditto—Slates and Pencils—Inkstands of different sorts—Sand and Pounce Boxes—Black Sand and Pounce—Playing Cards by the dozen and otherwise—Scales and Dividers—Mathematical Instruments—Wax Tapers, &c.

Ladies Dressing Cases—very best German Flutes and Fifes, with directions for playing—some of the very newest Songs and Pieces—Books of Instruction for the Piano Forte, of different kinds—best Violin Strings & Bridges, &c.

A variety of Blank Account Books, with PATENT RULING AND BINDING.

Merchants Account Books, ruled and bound as above, of the best materials, on the shortest notice and at the most reasonable prices.

December 21. eo2w

## ROBERT GRAY,

*Has just received and for Sale,*

*The following BOOKS:*

The American Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Science, for 1806—7. Vol. 1st. Price $3 25.

Memoirs of illustrious and celebrated Women, of all ages and countries. 3 vols. 8vo. $7 50.

The Father and Daughter, a Tale. By Mrs. Opie, author of Simple Tales. Price 87 and half cents.

Stultifera Navis; the Modern Ship of Fools: a new satirical work. Price $1 25

Geographical Compilation. 2 vol. Price $2 50.

Ladies' and gentlemans' Pocket Almanack, for the year 1808, in Morocco and Sheep Binding. Price $1 25 and 75 cents.

Cavalry Discipline. Price 62 and half cts.

Doctor Rees's New Cyclopaedia. Vol. 6th, part 1st. Vol. 6th, part 2d. is expected by the next arrival from Philadelphia.

December 21.

## GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

*ALSO,*

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 18. co

## TO LEASE,

*For one or more Years,*

The Store-Houses formerly occupied by JAMES PARK at *Broadfield*, on the main road to Westmoreland county, Vir. and within two miles of Mattox Bridge: consisting of a store room, counting room with a fire place, and a small lodging room below stairs, a large bale room above and a spacious bale house near the store house, in good order—fire wood and stableage for one or two horses may be had in the bargain, and Mrs. *Park* will board one or two young men.—For terms apply to JOHN MUNCASTER, in Alexandria, or to

Townsend S. Dade.

*At Broadfield.*

December 17. law3t

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

*Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of* THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

*REAL PROPERTY,* VIZ.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

April 25. w&stf

## A French and English Gazette.

*To Amateurs of the French Language.*

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South-Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

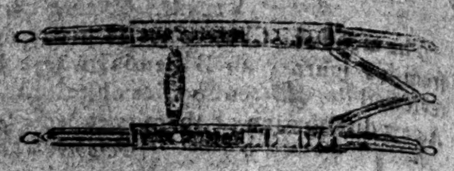
A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. *Gadsby's* Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay *Nine Dollars* per annum, and only *Eight Dollars*, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. *Negrin*, who is on his way from here to New-York, forming his correspondence.

November 23.



## *HORWELL'S*

*Celebrated Patent Suspenders*

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

*N. B.* The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25 d6m.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

## *A Valuable Ferry for Sale.*

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Walter D. Addison,
& Joseph Thomas.

Nov. 3. 2aw

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OF

## LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR

TO THE

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THROUGH

THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,

*Performed by order of the Government of the United States,*

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

THIS work will be prepared by Capt. *Meriwether Lewis*, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprized in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

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Philadelphia, June 3. [Aug. 7.]

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